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devoted to the consideration of general principles applicable to all branches of guaranty insurance, but there are special chapters upon the law of contract, credit, title and judicial insurance. There is also a brief chapter on pleading, and a chapter on practice which contains very little to justify its title, a fact which perhaps excuses its presence in a work devoted to the law of insurance. The classification adopted is not always scientific, as is notably the case in sec. 79 on the Classification of Conditions. Despite these peculiarities the work is one which should be welcomed by the profession. It will have an immediate practical value not only because it is the first in a new field but because it contains a full collection of the cases and a concise statement of the rules of law governing the subject so far as they have been definitely settled.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF ATTACHMENTS, GARNISHMENTS, JUDGMENTS AND EXECUTIONS. By John R. Rood. Ann Arbor: Geo. Wahr. 1901. pp. 183, 549.

This work is primarily for the use of students, and the author expressly disclaims any attempt to make it exhaustive upon any point, or to enter into competition with the authors of the extensive treatises upon these subjects. To use his own language his design has been to give "a clear outline of the whole, without that cloud of details and the confusing review of inconsistent decisions upon them, which the writer of a complete text must give." The plan adopted to carry out this design is somewhat unusual. About one-third of the volume of over five hundred pages consists of a text, divided into two hundred and twenty-five sections, stating concisely the author's views upon the topics under consideration, with citations of authorities. The balance consists of selected cases illustrative of the doctrines declared in the preceding pages. The volume, therefore, is not a text-book in the ordinary acceptance of the term, nor is it a case-book in the sense in which that designation is generally employed, for we do not find here a selection of cases tracing the historical development of the principles relating to the subjects treated, and from the study of which the law is to be ascertained. Nevertheless, in view of the comparatively short time allotted to these and kindred topics in the curricula of the law schools, and the importance of the topics, it is by no means certain that the plan of the work has not been well chosen to accomplish the purpose for which it was chiefly intended. The views expressed in the text upon disputed questions—such, for instance, as that of "collateral attack"—cannot be expected to meet with universal concurrence, and upon questions not disputed, some might occasionally prefer a different form of expression, but, as a rule, the author's views are clearly stated, and the illustrative cases seem to have been fairly and carefully selected.

REVIEWS TO FOLLOW:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1901. pp. xxi, 595; xix, 685; xvi, 718.